Silpha noveboracensis is a very poor second. In previous studies in New Jersey, Shubeck has found that *Silpha noveboracensis* is clearly the dominant species through June and July, and *S. americana* is second or third in abundance (Shubeck et al. 1977. The Wm. L. Hutcheson Memorial Forest Bull. 4(1): 12–17; Shubeck et al. 1981. Entomol. News 92(1): 7–16).

The 8 species of Silphidae collected in Maryland during this study are the same 8 silphid species that have been taken by Shubeck during the last 21 years of carrion beetle studies in New Jersey. Continued field studies may reveal that additional "common" silphid species (according to previous literature), are, in fact, no longer common in New Jersey and Maryland.

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Note

The Habits and Appearance of a Rare Mealybug, *Eurycoccus blanchardii* (King and Cockerell) (Homoptera: Coccoidea: Pseudococcidae)

Between 1897 when *Eurycoccus blanchardii* (King and Cockerell) was described and the present time, there have been only two recorded collections of this species and only a brief mention of a host or the feeding habits and appearance of the insect in life. It therefore seems desirable to record its rediscovery in what may have been an unusual location.

On 23 June 1968 while digging up daffodil bulbs in Silver Spring, Maryland, I found a husked hickory nut (*Carya* sp.) approximately 6″ below the surface of the soil. The nut was cracked open about $^{1}/_{16}$″, and it had a root sprout about 6″ long that extended deeper into the soil. There were 20 mealybugs inside the nut next to the shell, a most unusual location for mealybugs as far as known, and there were also 2 mealybugs on the root about 2″ below the nut. Some of the mealybugs inside the nut appeared to be feeding on the sprouting kernel. The mealybugs were attended by ants which escaped before I could get a container to place them in. Although I have dug in the same plot annually since 1968, I have not found the mealybug again.

The mealybugs were a dull, but almost glistening white owing to the waxy pulverulence that covered them. Underneath the waxy secretion the bodies were pinkish red instead of reddish purple as described by King and Cockerell for the original example of *blanchardii*.

The specimens were identified by the late H. L. McKenzie of the University of California at Davis.

An annotated list of all previous articles known to me that have mentioned *blanchardii* is given as an aid to persons who may encounter this mealybug.

King and Cockerell. 1897. Can. Entomol. 29: 92–93. *Ripersia blanchardii* described from "Haverhill, Mass., October 4th, 1896, in a nest of *Lasius claviger*, Rog., under a stone with a small herd of another species; only one found, not feeding."

Tinsley. 1899. Can. Entomol. 31: 46. Noted that the type-specimen had malformed antennae.

King. 1899. Can. Entomol. 31: 111. Stated "Large and not often met with . . . "

Lindinger. 1908 (1907). Berl. Entomol. Z. 52: 90. Changed the spelling to *blanchardi*.

MacGillivray. 1921. The Coccidae, p. 141. Listed as a species described in *Ripersia*.

Britton. 1923. Conn. State Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull. 34: 382. Indicated that the species might be found in Connecticut because it was known in Massachusetts.

Trimble. 1928. Entomol. News 39: 44. Recorded the species "on grass roots in ants' nest" in Pennsylvania. Through the courtesy of G. B. Sleesman, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, I have been able to examine specimens that may be the ones Trimble listed. The data with these specimens are "Rip. blanchardii?, F 108, under a stone attended by ants, Rockville, Pa., 4-16-22, A. B. Champlain." Unfortunately the specimens are in such poor condition that I cannot determine whether they are *blanchardii*. Other Trimble specimens labeled "Rip. minima T & K? on grass roots, in ant nest, Rockville, Pa., 2-15-21, coll. F. M. Trimble" are also very poor mounts, but these insects definitely are not *blanchardii*. These two lots are the only ones found in the Trimble collection that might be the one he recorded.

Ferris. 1953. Atlas of the Scale Insects of North America 6: 349–350. Ferris redescribed and illustrated *blanchardii* and transferred it to *Eurycoccus* Ferris 1950 though stating that it was not typical of the genus.

Williams. 1958. Proc. R. Entomol. Soc. Lond., Ser. B., Taxonomy 27(1–2): 22–24. Mentioned similarity of his new species to *blanchardii*.

Sailer. 1968. USDA, Coop. Econ. Insect Rep. 18(36): 866. Recorded my collection as new for Maryland.

Balachowsky and Ferrero. 1969. Bull. Inst. Fondam. Afr. Noire, Ser. A, Sci. Nat. 31: 138. Listed *blanchardii* as a species of *Eurycoccus*.

Brooks. 1972. J. Aust. Entomol. Soc. 11: 129. Listed *blanchardii* as a species of *Eurycoccus*.

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